

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS NOW PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

Takes the Oath of Office and Announces that He Will Follow the Policies Inaugurated By His Predecessor.

Not a Dry Eye in Room When Oath Was Administered

**Impressive Scene in Which All Who
Partook Were Deeply Affected.
Members of Cabinet Agree
to Serve For the Present.**

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, who today was tragically elevated to the chief magistracy of the American republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this city of mourning this afternoon after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the North woods. He had been president under the constitution and law of the land since the minute the martyred president ceased to live. All the duties and powers of the office had devolved upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States.

He took that oath at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend with whom he stopped earlier in the week when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin.

The scene was a most affecting one. The new president had just come from the Milburn house, where his predecessor lay cold in death. Overcome by the deep personal sorrow he felt, in his characteristically impulsive way he had gone first to the house of mourning to offer his condolence and sympathy to the broken-hearted widow. Secretary Root, who, twenty years ago, had been present at a similar scene when Arthur took the oath after the death of another president who fell a victim to an assassin's bullet, almost broke down when he requested Mr. Roosevelt, on behalf of the members of the cabinet of the late president, to take the prescribed oath.

There was not a dry eye in the room. The new president was visibly shaken, but he controlled himself, and when he lifted his hand to swear it was as steady as though carved in marble. With the deep solemnity of the occasion he announced to those present that his aim would be to be William McKinley's successor in deed as well as in name.

NEW PRESIDENT REACHES BUFFALO.

President Roosevelt reached Buffalo at 1:40 this afternoon, accompanied by his private secretary, William Loeb, jr. An immense crowd which had been awaiting his arrival for hours was gathered about the station, eager to catch a first sight of the president. The train, however, did not enter the station proper, but the president landed at the terrace. When he left the train an escort of the Fourth signal corps formed about him and conducted him to an automobile which his friend, Ansley Wilcox, had in waiting.

The demonstration which greeted his appearance was in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. Those who saw him did not raise a cheer, but attested their respect by lifting their hats.

As soon as he entered the vehicle the chauffeur turned the lever, and as the automobile went skimming away to the residence of Mr. Wilcox on Delaware avenue, twenty mounted police clattering along on either side could with difficulty keep the pace which the automobile set. President Roosevelt declined to make any statement whatever for publication.

"I was shocked," said he, "by the terrible news brought to me last night, and by the calamity which it entailed upon the country, as well as by personal sorrow which I feel, that I have had no time to think of plans for the future conduct of the office which has been so suddenly and sadly thrust upon me."

The president arrived at the Wilcox home at 1:45 o'clock, his only attendants being Mr. William Loeb, jr., his secretary, and Mr. Ansley Wilcox. With hardly any conversation he retired at once to his room, where he bathed and dressed. At 2:30 o'clock he was ready to leave for the Milburn house, where he desired to make his official call of condolence. He was escorted by a detail from the Fourth signal corps and mounted police. So rapidly did his driver proceed that his escort was left a couple of blocks behind, with the exception of the commanding officer and a lieutenant of police.

The president was attired in a black frock coat and dark striped trousers, and wore a silk hat. He was sombre of countenance, and appeared to feel both the solemnity of the occasion and its responsibilities for him. **ROOSEVELT VISITS MILBURN HOUSE.**

He alighted at the Milburn house at exactly 2:38 o'clock. He was accompanied to the house by his host, Mr. Ansley Wilcox, and one of the secret service force.

It was 3:15 p. m. when President Roosevelt came back to the house of Ansley Wilcox, and until 3:25, when the cabinet arrived, preparations were being made for the taking of the oath of office.

The place selected was the library of Mr. Wilcox's house, a rather small room, but picturesque, the heavy oak trimmings and the massive book case giving somewhat the appearance of a legal den. A pretty bay window with stained glass and heavy hangings formed a background, and against this the president took his position.

Surrounding him were the five members of the cabinet, Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long, Wilson and Postmaster General Smith. Nearby were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John Scattergood, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Park and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Jr., and Mrs. John G. Milburn, Secretary to the President William Loeb, jr., secretary to the deceased president, George B. Cortelyou; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Carey, R. C. Scattergood, J. D. Sawyer, William Jeffers of the United States senate and Judge of the United States District Court John R. Hazel.

Judge Hazel stood near the president in the bay window, and the latter showed his almost extreme nervousness by plucking at the lapel of his long frock coat and nervously tapping the hard wood floor with his heel. He stepped over once to Secretary Root, and for about five minutes they conversed earnestly. The question at issue was whether the president should

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Doctors Find that Gangrene Was Cause of President's Death

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The following report of the autopsy upon the remains of President McKinley was issued at 5 o'clock: "The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin, and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach, near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet's track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found."

"There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene, which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

(Signed.) "Harvey D. Gaylor, M. D.; Herman Matsinger, M. D.; P. M. Rixey, M. D.; Matthew S. Mann, M. D.; Herman Mynter, M. D.; Roswell Park, Eugene Wasdin, M. D.; Charles G. Stockton, M. D.; Edward J. Janney, M. D.; W. W. Johnston, M. D.; W. P. Kendall, surgeon, U. S. A.; Charles Garey, M. D.; Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Hemanus L. Baer, M. D."

STEEL STRIKE IS SETTLED AT LAST

**Workers Bow to the Demands of
the Trust.**

THEIR BATTLE A FAILURE

**ANNOUNCES THAT ALL MILLS
WILL START UP MONDAY.**

New York, Sept. 14.—The great steel strike, which began on June 30, was brought to an end at a conference held today between the leaders of the Amalgamated association and officers of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation.

An agreement was signed under which the men will return to work in the mills that have been idle, on Monday morning. The announcement was made at the office in this city of the American Tin Plate company, where the conference was held.

The full terms of the settlement were not divulged, and it was announced

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUES PROCLAMATION TO THE NATION

MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt tonight issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States, a Proclamation:
"A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The president of the United States has been struck down: a crime committed, not only against the chief magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen."

"President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and both the way in which he devoted his life and the way in which, in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage to our people."

"It is meet that we, as a nation, express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.
"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, Sept. 19, the day on which the body of the dead president will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend that all the people assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good president whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
"Done at the city of Washington, the 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth."

(Signed.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"By the president,
"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

Fear That the Fatal Bullets Were Poisoned

**Startling Suggestion That May Account
for the Death of Mr. McKinley--State
Funeral Will be Held in the Na-
tional Capitol Wednesday.**

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The members of the cabinet, after conferring with the family of the late president, decided upon a state funeral at Washington. It was at first intended to have a brief service of prayer at the Milburn residence tomorrow afternoon and start for the national capital with the body on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, but the people of Buffalo expressed such a strong wish to be allowed to pay their tribute of respect here that it was subsequently decided to hold a service at 11 o'clock in the morning and allow the body to lie in state in the city hall here tomorrow afternoon.

On Monday a special bearing the president, cabinet, Mrs. McKinley, the family and the distinguished personages associated with the McKinley administration, will convey the body to Washington. The body will be taken to the White House for the night, and on Tuesday it will be formally conveyed to the rotunda of the capitol building, where the state ceremonies will occur. On Wednesday the body will be conveyed to Canton, where it will be interred in the family lot on Thursday.

Cablegrams, telegrams and messages of sympathy and condolence from all over the world are arriving by thousands. Mrs. McKinley, feeble and broken-hearted as she is, bears up under her great sorrow with remarkable fortitude, and Dr. Rixey says he believes she will be able to go through the trying ordeal of a state funeral.

A death mask will be made by a Washington artist named Garet. All the president's relatives and friends agreed that it was desirable that the features of the martyred president should be preserved for the sake of history.

No coroner's inquest was held. Pursuing the precedent laid down in the case of Garfield, the coroner simply viewed the body this morning, and later gave a certificate in accordance with the result of the autopsy, which declared that death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of bullet wounds.

The wretch who plunged the world into sorrow will, therefore, pay the penalty of his crime by death in the electric chair. Murder in the first degree will be the charge.

STARTLING SUGGESTION MADE.

The report of the autopsy has again given rise to the theory hinted at a day or two after the president was shot, that Czolgosz, in order to insure the accomplishment of his purpose, poisoned the bullets that were fired. The gangrene found in the path of the bullet is thought to be strong evidence in support of this view by Dr. Wasdin, one of the consulting physicians. Dr. Wasdin is considered an expert of high standing in the marine hospital service.

A chemical and bacteriological examination of the remaining bullets in the pistol will, however, confirm or demolish this theory, and such an examination will undoubtedly be made at once by the authorities. But whether this theory is established or not, it seems probable that the result of the autopsy will give rise to a medical controversy.

The gangrened condition of the interior wounds which the physicians thought were healed, and the fact that the physicians announced positively that the kidney which the bullet tore in its passage through the abdomen was uninjured, were so contrary to what was expected by the public after the statements of the physicians during the progress of the case, that its discussion seems inevitable.

The poisoned bullet theory might, of course, account for the sudden and puzzling reversal of Mr. McKinley's condition just when the physicians laid such great stress on his improved condition and gave such strong hopes of his recovery. The bullet was not found, although an hour's search was made for it. The X-ray apparatus was not at hand for the use of the physicians, and the location of the bullet is still unknown.

Secretary Cortelyou tonight gave out the following order of the movement of the funeral ceremonies: There will be a private ceremony at the Milburn house on Sunday, Sept. 15, at 11 a. m., consisting of reading from the scriptures, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Locke and the singing of a hymn.

Immediately after this service the remains of the late president will be taken to the Buffalo city hall, under the escort of one company of regular troops, one company of marines, one company each of the Buffalo regiments of the national guard.

BODY WILL LIE IN STATE.

The body will lie in state at the city hall, affording the citizens of Buffalo an opportunity to pay their respects until nightfall. The time will be approximately from 10 to 6 that the body will remain at the city hall, under a guard of regular soldiers and sailors on Monday until 7:30 a. m., when it will be taken under the same escort to the funeral train at the Buffalo Union station.

The funeral train will leave Buffalo at 8:30 Monday morning, and is expected to arrive at Washington at 9 o'clock Monday evening. At Washington the body will be taken from the train to the executive mansion, under escort of a squad of cavalry, to remain under a guard of soldiers and sailors until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when it will be taken to the rotunda of the capitol, under the same escort of cavalry.

The body will lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol until 11 o'clock Wednesday forenoon. At 12 o'clock Wednesday the public funeral service will be held at the rotunda. At 1 o'clock the body will be taken, under military escort, followed by the funeral procession, in accordance with the precedent in the case of President Garfield, to the Baltimore & Potomac station, and the funeral train will leave for Canton at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon. The funeral train is expected to reach Canton at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, where the final services will be committed to the charge of the citizens of Canton, under the direction of a committee to be selected by the mayor of the city.

Secretary Hay's official announcement of the ceremonies is the same